

# CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

## WARRING IN TURKEY.

A French Senator's Dread of American Working Politicians.

## RISH HONOR TO THE FENIANS.

harshooters from the Green Isle to Contest With Scotch Riflemen.

## TURKEY.

INMANS SEEKING REFUGE—MUKHTAR PASHA MARCHING.

According to Servian advices, 2,000 Bosnians have taken refuge in Kula, Dalmatia.

It is asserted that Mukhtar Pasha has set forth again in Gatachko with a large force to retake Nisic.

A GREAT CHANCELLORS WILL NOT REASSEMBLE IN CONFERENCE.

London, June 12, 1876.

he Vienna correspondent of the Times gives a denial of the prevalent report and declares that there has been no question of a new conference between the three Imperial Chancellors.

RUSSIA'S DIPLOMACY TOWARD THE INSURGENTS.

The Times' Berlin despatch says it is expected that the insurgents will suspend hostilities in consequence of Russia's action in regard to Servia and Montenegro.

The Sultan's demand, that they shall lay down their arms and accept reforms, will hardly be complied with by Russia or accepted by the insurgents.

WHAT MAY ENSUE.

Final pacification depends on the negotiations of the Powers. If no agreement is reached the question may revive in an aggravated form after the six weeks' armistice.

## FRANCE.

A SENATOR'S FEAR OF AMERICAN POLITICAL DEMOCRATIZATION—WORKINGMEN TO COME TO PHILADELPHIA—GEORGE SAND'S IN MEMORIAM.

Paris, June 12, 1876.

In the Senate Saturday M. Gavard, of the Right, opposed the grant for sending the workmen's delegation to Philadelphia. He pointed to the fact that when a similar delegation was sent to the last London Exhibition its members failed to arrive at any practical knowledge and occupied themselves solely with politics. He argued that the men to be sent to Philadelphia would pursue the same course, as there was nothing else for them to learn in the United States.

The Senator's remarks were received with laughter. The Right abstained from voting on the grant in the hope that the Senate would have no quorum, but were disappointed.

GEORGE SAND'S MEMORY.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday two motions were made for the erection of a statue of George Sand, and "urgency" was asked for them.

The Chamber refused to declare the motions "urgent."

A NEW SENATOR—CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANISM.

Count Jules Michelet, a conservative republican, has been elected to the Senate by Ballot, to fill the vacancy caused by M. Thiers having chosen to sit in the Chamber of Deputies.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE SAND.

The funeral of George Sand took place from Nohant, yesterday, and was attended by thousands of persons, though a heavy rain prevailed. Prince Jerome Napoleon and Alexander Dumas were among the pallbearers.

Paul Mouric read an elegy, written by Victor Hugo.

## ENGLAND.

FATAL TERMINATION OF A SUNDAY EXCURSION.

London, June 12, 1876.

A pleasure boat capsized at Eastbourne on Sunday, and twelve persons were drowned.

## IRELAND.

THE ESCAPE OF THE FENIANS A CAUSE OF NATIONAL JOY.

Dublin, June 12, 1876.

There was a torchlight procession in Dublin last night in celebration of the escape of the Fenian convicts from West Australia, and Mr. Dierack was burned in effigy.

THE IRISH RIFLEMEN.

Three of the chosen sharpshooters to contest in Scotland.

London, June 12, 1876.

Three of the best shots of the Irish riflemen, who contested in the first stage of the competition for the selection of the Irish rifle team for the international contest in America, have gone to Scotland to compete with the best marksmen of that country.

## RUSSIA.

THE FAMOUS SPECULATOR ABRAIGNED IN COURT.

London, June 12, 1876.

The trial of Dr. Strousberg, the famous railway speculator, was begun at Moscow last week.

The counsel for some persons who were accused as his accomplices asked for an adjournment of the trial, which was granted in spite of the protests of Strousberg's lawyers.

POSTPONED.

It is understood that further proceedings have been postponed until December.

## BRITAIN AND ASIA.

THE MARGARY MURDER INVESTIGATION A NULLITY—CAUTION CONCERNING THE REPORT.

London, June 12, 1876.

A telegram from Calcutta to the Times says it is rumored that the inquiry into the murder of Mr. Margary has been wholly futile. Commissioner Grosvenor's report will probably exonerate entirely the King of Burmah and the Chinese General Sesehtal.

CAUTION AT A CRITICAL MOMENT.

It is not likely that the report will be made public so long as present European complications exist.

## NORTHWEST AFRICA.

AN ENGLISH EXPLORING EXPEDITION—MAIN OBJECT OF THE RESEARCH.

London, June 12, 1876.

The exploring expedition to Northwest Africa left England Saturday.

Its main object is to ascertain the feasibility of admitting the waters of the Atlantic into a portion of the Desert of Sahara.

## OBITUARY.

REV. FATHER GARDNER.

The Roman Catholics in London (says an English paper of June 1) have sustained a loss by the death of Father Gardner, one of the priests of Somerset. He was a convert who, before his secession, seemed likely to attain considerable eminence in the Anglican Church.

He went over in 1852, being received into the Roman Church at St. Leonard's. He died at Fossilippe, near Naples, and his death is ascribed to bronchitis following a local pest, typhoid fever. His body is to be brought home and buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Kensal-Green. He was the author of several works, and notably one on "The Sacrifice of the Eucharist."

## DOM PEDRO.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT "THE HUB"—THE BOSTON NAVY YARD PRONOUNCED A MODEL INSTITUTION—HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Boston, June 11, 1876.

The Emperor, Empress and suite attended divine services in the Catholic cathedral this morning and were much pleased with the serene and modest aspect of the church, which they found more in keeping with the character of a Christian temple than some of the more ornate structures they had visited during their voyage. On the conclusion of the service the Emperor, accompanied by Vice Admiral De Lamane, went to inspect

THE STATE PRISON.

As the old building still is used, His Majesty found the cells very narrow and too closely packed together. Otherwise this establishment appeared to be well ordered. From the prison His Majesty proceeded to the Navy Yard, where, through the courtesy of Commodore E. T. Nichols, he was shown through the more interesting departments. His Majesty says that, as he did not expect to find

THE NAVY YARD

very well mounted, he was pleasantly surprised at finding a beautifully arranged arsenal with most important machinery, such as he had not seen even in the navy yards of Europe. The rope factory, he says, equals the celebrated French establishment at Toulon and possesses machinery that cannot even be found there. Vice Admiral De Lamane, who accompanied His Majesty, spoke of the Boston Navy Yard in the highest manner as a model establishment. The Admiral had made notes of several improved methods and intends to urge their adoption on the government of Brazil.

The Emperor has accepted an invitation from Mr. Bancroft, the celebrated historian, to dine with him at his Newport residence on the 15th of the month. His Majesty will arrive at Newport on the evening of the 17th and will leave for Philadelphia on the evening of the 18th.

## NEWPORT.

THE JUNE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Newport, R. I., June 11, 1876.

The June meeting on Sunday has been observed here according to custom, and the city has been filled with pleasure seekers from all parts of this State and also from Connecticut and Massachusetts. Special steamers and trains were brought into use. The Quakers regret the usual commotion of their gathering, and have done all they could to prevent it, but to no purpose. The city authorities were obliged to allow saloons and restaurants to be kept open for the benefit of the visitors.

The Friends held public meetings in the morning, afternoon and evening at their own meeting house, and also outdoor meetings on the grounds connected with the same. Their ministers accepted invitations to preach at several of the churches during the day and evening. The society will not adjourn until next Friday.

## TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE UNIONS ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION.

ELMHURST, N. Y., June 11, 1876.

The fifth annual Convention of the Metropolitan Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the State is to be held here to-morrow. A large number of delegates have already arrived, and nearly every prominent locality in the State will be represented.

Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, is to open the Convention, and many clergymen and dignitaries of the Catholic Church will also be present.

The session will be an important one.

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1876.

The Archdiocesan Union of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies was held to-day, and a resolution was adopted postponing the dedication ceremonies at the fountain in the Centennial grounds, projected for the Fourth of July. The societies will, however, participate in the grand demonstration in honor of the Centennial Independence Day.

CASE OF POSTPONEMENT.

The action of the Union in postponing the dedication ceremonies is in consequence of the refusal of the Board of Finance to let the societies march to the site of the fountain within the Exhibition grounds in a solid column.

## COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

ELMHURST, N. Y., June 11, 1876.

The Elmira Female College commencement takes place this week. Rev. Dr. A. W. Cowles preached the Baccalaureate sermon this evening to a very large audience. The subject was—"God in National Affairs."

It showed the impossibility of the permanence of a nation unless it was a God-fearing one.

ON MONDAY EVENING the Calistopha School has its public exercises. On Tuesday evening the Palomath School has its public exercises. On Wednesday the annual address before the Literary Societies will be delivered by Rev. Horace Cleveland, of Boston, and Thursday is Commencement day.

## A PROMINENT CITIZEN'S BRUTALITY.

Boston, June 11, 1876.

Augustus Stowell, at one time candidate for Mayor of Newburyport, Mass., was arrested to-day, charged with extreme cruelty to his wife. On Wednesday last he brutally beat her about the head, and has kept her locked in her room since that time. When his wife's cry-pier had supervised about the wounds, and her case is quite critical.

## MUTINEERS FROM CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 11, 1876.

The steamer City of Peking brought here from Manila six sailors of the American ship Canada, in whose case they are charged with mutiny in refusing duty. "The men allege the negligence of the Captain in running the ship ashore three times as the ground for the refusal of duty. The sailors were in irons several weeks in the United States steamer Keenaw between Hong Kong and Manila and in jail forty-five days at Manila. Their irons were removed on the passage hither until within sight of this port."

## THE FORT EDWARD BRIDGE.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., June 11, 1876.

The long railroad bridge at Fort Edward, which was burned on the 7th inst., has been replaced, and trains crossed it about five o'clock this afternoon. The structure was over 900 feet in length. Trains will run regularly to-morrow.

## COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Mass., June 11, 1876.

Charles M. Libby and Charles M. Morse, young men belonging in North Gorham, Me., were yesterday held in \$2,500 each, before the United States Commissioner at Portland, Me., charged with passing counterfeit money. They had operated quite extensively in Maine, and are supposed to have disposed of \$1,000 or more of counterfeit five before detectives finally arrested them in Saco.

## FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11, 1876.

A fire which occurred in the Call and Bulletin press-room considerably damaged the press, but both papers have made arrangements to appear to-morrow as usual.

## MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, June 12—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Monday, in the South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, easterly winds, slight changes in temperature, with cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, easterly winds, falling, followed by rising barometer, stationary, followed by lower temperatures, followed by cloudy weather and local rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, rising barometer, northeast to southeast winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and slight changes in temperature.

For the upper lakes, rising barometer, westerly winds, cooler, clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, cooler northwest to southwest winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather and numerous local rains.

For the Middle States, stationary or rising barometer, stationary and on the Atlantic coast higher temperatures, opposing southwest and northeast winds, partly cloudy or clear weather.

For New England, rising barometer, cooler northeast winds and cloudy weather.

The rivers will change but little.

# THE FRENCH TURF.

Thirteenth Race for the Grand Prize of Paris.

## KISBER THE WINNER.

Enguerrande and Mondaine Second and Third.

## IMMENSE ATTENDANCE AT LONGCHAMPS

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

PARIS, June 11, 1876.

The Grand Prize of Paris, the only race of any importance run in France, in which foreign bred horses are allowed to compete, was decided on the far famed Longchamps to-day, and was won by Mr. Alexander Baltazzi's Kisber, the winner of the English Derby.

LONGCHAMPS AND ASCOT COMPARED.

Not even in the days of the Empire did this gay racecourse ever present a sayer scene, and Marshal MacMahon, as he took his seat in the old Imperial tribune, looked down on a larger crowd than any the late Emperor had ever witnessed. Perhaps no racecourse in the world presents such a brilliant spectacle as the Longchamps on a Grand Prix day.

The racing, of course, is not so good as is seen in England, and the magnificent spectacle presented by the Court enclosure at Ascot is wanting. In other respects, however, the Longchamps is unique, and as utterly unlike an English racecourse as can well be imagined. Here all is light-heartedness and gaiety; in England there is a large amount of grim earnestness about the sport.

THE GRAND PRIZE CAN NEVER BECOME INTERNATIONAL.

The Grand Prix de Paris, though the richest purse in the world, has so far been a comparative failure. It is supposed to be, *par excellence*, the international race, but in this respect it falls immeasurably short of the English Derby. When the late Duc de Morny conceived the idea of the race he thought by adding \$30,000 in hard cash to it at once place it on the highest turf pinnacle. He had overlooked the fact that in England, where horses can be backed to win \$500,000, stakes are of minor consideration; indeed, when the late Sir Joseph Hawley won the Derby with Beadsmaid he presented them, and they amounted to about \$30,000, to his trainer and jockey.

Another reason why the Grand Prix can never be international is that it is run on Sunday. When the race was founded the French Jockey Club wrote to their English brethren, asking for their support.

Admiral Rous, in reply, pointed out that racing on the Sabbath was a violation of the religious feelings of Englishmen, and that the Jockey Club could not give the support asked, if any other day could be selected they would throw all their influence into the scale. As the railways, however, contribute a very large proportion of the \$20,000 subscribed, and Sunday is the great holiday of Frenchmen, the change could not be made. The result is that some of the more important English breeders have never taken any nominations, more especially Lord Palmouth, who always goes to church on Sunday, with a big prayer book under his arm. Many owners of horses in England are members of Parliament, and, however willing they might be to go for the prize, they dare not for fear of their constituents. Though on the present occasion 202 horses were nominated for the race, only seven were the property of members of the House of Lords and Commons. With the French, on the other hand, it is the delight of almost every member of their Jockey Club, not only to take a nomination, but to support the meeting by this presence.

The French Jockey Club is very different to that of the English, which is a staid assembly, having club rooms only at Newmarket. In France the Jockey Club have the most sumptuous rooms in the gayest part of Paris—in fact, it is the first club of that gay capital.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH VICTORIES.

The Grand Prize was first run in 1863, and since that time the English have won five times, the French six, and one other race is in dispute, M. Montgomery, the owner of Fervacques, being an Englishman, naturalized in France, a remark that will also apply to his horse. On account of the war there was no race in 1871, much to the chagrin of Mr. Merry, who had a horse engaged that could not apparently have lost. The very first horse entered for the Grand Prix de Paris of 1871 was a colt named King William. How singularly prophetic! There was no talk of war when that nomination was made.

The Duc de Morny, in instituting the race, met with a considerable amount of opposition. The English horses were at that time considered to be much superior to the French, and patriotic Frenchmen deplored that so much money should cross the Channel. La Touques, in running second the first year, however, gave them a little confidence, and when Vermont upset Blair Athol their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and Gladiateur following the next season, made them think that it was they who were in reality invincible. So, no matter what excuse may be made for England on the score that many of its best horses have not been engaged, there is no getting away from the fact that if they had been entered the battle, so far as number of winners went, would not have been better than a draw. If Gladiateur could have visited Paris last year perhaps we might not have had to chronicle the victory of Salvador. And in 1869 Gladiateur might, perhaps, not have been able to cope with the English Derby winner. In no other year, however, does it seem feasible that under the most favorable circumstances the English could have wrested the prize from their opponents.

NAPOLEON III'S LAST APPEARANCE ON THE TURF.

So far as rank and fashion are concerned there has been nothing in the Longchamps to compare with the Grand Prix in the Exhibition year, when Napoleon III. had half the sovereigns of Europe dancing attendance upon him. It was when he was present to congratulate M. Lafitte on winning, in 1870, that he made his last appearance on the Parisian public. Two months later a special train carried him, conveying Caesar and his fortunes to the German frontier, and Paris knew him no more.

THROUGH THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE TO THE COURSE.

Driving through the beautiful Bois de Boulogne, every avenue of which was filled with carriages, it was difficult to conceive that there had ever been

war here. The trees that had been cut down immediately round the fortifications had been replanted and are growing luxuriantly. The spring has been backward and the foliage looked fresher than usual. The lake was thronged with boats, and Paris was obviously taking its pleasure to-day. The cascade, in which art has been made to assist nature so admirably, was inaccessible on account of the carriages drawn up in front of the *cascade*, so gratefully remembered by all who have breakfasted there. A little further, and the celebrated Windmill is passed. Payment of a louis opens to the visitor the long range of stands, from the top of which an uninterrupted view of the race may be obtained.

And now we are looking down on the very spot where Kaiser William reviewed his mighty legions not six years ago before they made their triumphal entry into Paris. In the mind's eye we are witnesses of the splendid pageantry. There, by the judge's box, sits squarely on his charger the aged Emperor, the battalions saluting him as they make their final march past. They do not complete the circle of the course, but as they near the left hand corner turn into the lower avenue, and the serpentine mass winds on in the direction of Port Maillot, presently to appear in the Avenue de la Grande Armée. The rear column takes the lower turn, and in little less than half an hour is proceeding past the Arc de Triomphe.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE.

Verily, it is a pretty place to look down upon, is this Longchamps. To the right are the trim villas on the height of St. Cloud, stretching toward Versailles. Before us, on the left, frowns Mont Valérien, always the most prominent landmark around Paris. Behind, the Seine flows tranquilly, and thousands of people are coming up from its banks. Many thought it would be a good plan to take the train to Suresne, and now probably find out their mistake. The large plain in front is black with people. It presents a curious sight this morning, the French soldiers who were on duty scattering themselves over it and with their knives cutting up the roots of everything that looked like making a salad. A soldier on an English race course is almost a rarity, while here there are enough to hold Paris against the whole German Empire.

On the lawn there are innumerable chairs, all of them occupied by ladies, who look as if they were merely at a garden party.

THE BETTING ELEMENT.

The betting element is not allowed to be a nuisance in France, as it is in England. No betting is permitted in front of the stand. Those who wish to speculate must go to the rear, where all necessary accommodation is provided. We missed to a great extent the gayly painted Paris mud vans that used to throng the course on the far side. The Republic is becoming virtuous, and interdicts as much as possible ready money betting. Offered a million francs for a ten years' concession, but the temptation was resisted. The Grand Prix day is the only occasion on which the giants of the English betting fraternity visit France, and a sight they are for the gods. Occasionally they take the Frenchmen's breath away by the tremendous offers they make. It is related that on one occasion, when Adolphe, a young member of the Jockey Club, accosted an English levitean to back an outsider for the Grand Prix, and was offered "10,000 to 1,000," which being explained to him, was 250,000 to 25,000, or \$5,000 to \$500, he bolted clean away from the course and went home and got under the bed. The French now favor the English way of betting very much—that is to say, all settlements to be made on the Monday after the race. The big English bookmakers, too, offer much better odds than the French ones, and things are made as pleasant for them as possible.

They had a field day at the Grand Hotel yesterday. The court yard looked something like Tattersall's on the Monday before the Derby. Continental travellers were astonished at the strange sounds they heard, and to them "6 to 1 bar two" was indeed a mystery. The French horses of the present season were not generally considered good. Enguerrande, the winner of the French Oaks, and also the "dead heater" with Camella for the English Oaks, was among the best.

THE WEATHER.

The weather this morning was blustering and threatened rain, but at noon it cleared and then came out warm and pleasant. Approaching one o'clock the crowd poured along the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne. Elegant equipages and superb four-in-hands, filled with beautiful women in elegant toilettes, made their way toward Longchamps.

THE LARGE AND DISTINGUISHED ATTENDANCE.

At half-past one o'clock the tribunes and course and the whole field presented a grand and animated appearance, reminding one of the best days of the Second Empire. Marshal MacMahon and Mme. MacMahon and suite entered the Imperial Tribune at half-past two o'clock, but their appearance elicited no demonstration. The Ambassador from Morocco accompanied them and formed a conspicuous figure amid the crowd of ladies. The Ambassador's suite occupied seats on the roofs of the tribune, their picturesque costumes contributing great variety to the scene.

Perfect order was maintained on the racecourse, and no accidents occurred during the day notwithstanding the great crowds that were present.

THE STARTERS.

Of the two hundred and sixty-two nominations eleven came to the post. These were:—M. Alexander Baltazzi's bay colt Kisber; M. A. Lupin's bay filly Enguerrande; M. Edward Fould's chestnut filly Mondaine; M. P. Amont's bay filly Basquie; Baron A. de Rothschild's chestnut colt Kilt; Duke of Hamilton's bay colt Wild Tommy; Count F. de Lagrange's chestnut colt Braconnier and his chestnut filly Camella; M. Moreau-Chastan's brown colt Ashantee; Count F. de Lagrange's bay colt Bijou, and M. Edward Fould's bay colt Soussarin.

When the horses came on the course for the race their appearance was greeted with cries of admiration, Kisber and Malmont, his jockey, being warmly applauded.

THE BETTING.

Just before the start the rates ruled 5 to 1 against Kisber, 10 to 1 against Kilt and Mondaine and 20 to 1 against Enguerrande, Braconnier and Camella.

THE RACE.

The horses were sent away on equitable terms, and after running about a mile Kisber drew out from all the rest and won a common canter by four lengths. Enguerrande finished second, Mondaine third, Basquie fourth, Kilt fifth, Wild Tommy sixth, Braconnier seventh, Camella eighth, Ashantee ninth, Bijou tenth and Soussarin eleventh. Time, 3:22.

AFTER THE RACE.

During the evening there were many grand *receptions* throughout the city, and the Jockey Club held a

sporting life at its rooms in the Place de l'Opera, followed by a supper to-night.

SUMMARY.

Thirteenth Renewal of the Grand Prix de Paris, of \$20,000 in specie, given half by the City of Paris and half by the five great railway companies; for colts and fillies foaled in 1875, of every description and country; added to a sweepstakes of \$200 each, \$120 for colts and \$100 for fillies if declared by midnight preceding the race, and \$20 if declared by midnight, May 1876; the second to receive \$2,000 and the third \$1,000 out of the stakes; colts to carry 121 lbs., fillies 115 lbs. Closed with 162 subscribers. About one mile and seven furlongs.